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SIXTEEN PAGES

OURS is not a full blown Tammany,

but for its age it cannot be beaten.

When the Anarchist convention meets,

week after next, in Chicago, Governor

Altgeld, of Illinois, should be made

president.

When the President sets himself to

writing his Thanksgiving proclamation

he should be moved with the spirit of

Mark Tapley.

It is encouraging to note that the or-

gans of the rings in New York and other

cities which support the plundering of

Tammany Hall and the tax-eating in

Indianapolis, roundly denounce train

robbery. There is hope.

It is said that the Cherokee Strip has

fallen into the hands of the professional

settler. As this is the last of the public

lands, the professional settler will be

compelled to give up his industry and

grow up with the country.

The fact that a confederate veteran

who was in the famous charge at Get-

tysburg, and who as Mayor sought to

uphold law and order, has been com-

pelled to leave his home and hide in not

complimentary to the controlling ele-

ment about Roanoke, Va.

SENATOR TELLER says "there is nothing

in the world more cruel and wicked than

majorities." The people would be glad

if the majority in the Senate would

show a little cruelty and wicked-

ness towards the filibustering minority

of whom Mr. Teller is one.

It will be very much in order for

Chairman Condit to rise, as soon as

the Board of Public Works shall con-

vene, to a question of personal privilege

and explain why he and Commissioner

Scherer gave up a valuable part of a

street to the Big Four railway.

The objection of General Grant to a

man whom he subsequently appointed to

a responsible position in which he

made a signal failure was, "He parts

his hair in the middle and wears a sin-

gle glass." What would such an Ameri-

can as General Grant have thought of

Mr. Cleveland's Minister Van Alen?

THAT was a neat phrase which Gov-

ernor Crouse, of Nebraska, coined in a

letter declining to appoint delegates to

the so-called Panamerican bimetallic

convention in St. Louis, when he re-

ferred to the sectional advocates of free

coinage as "gentlemen whose financial

ability holds no parity with their ability

to talk."

DEMOCRATIC papers are still boasting

that the new Cleveland baby is the first

child ever born to the wife of a Presi-

dent in the White House. Of the nine

babies previously born in that famous

mansion the first was Mary Louisa

Adams, daughter of John Quincy Ad-

ams. It is well to be accurate in such

matters, even if partisan pride does

tempt to a perversion of historic facts.

No one who recalls the outlines of the

revelations regarding the wrecking of

the Maverick Bank of Boston will doubt

that its president, Asa P. Potter, was

mainly responsible for the result; yet the

United States Circuit Court has decided

that he cannot be punished unless it

can be proved that he ordered the false

entries on the books. Courts are some-

times too technical for the ends of jus-

tice.

WARD McALLISTER, lord high cham-

berlain of New York's Four Hundred,

came to Mr. Cleveland's rescue by in-

dorsing the appointment of Mr. Van

Alen as ambassador to Rome. Ward

vouches for Van Alen as a man of

wealth, a man of the world, a man of

"great taste," a fine eater, drinker and

entertainer—in short, as a thoroughly

equipped representative of American

snobbery. This ought to settle Mr. Van

Alen's case.

The last week was marked by two

terrible accidents on Western railroads.

part, to criminal carelessness on the part of employees. On all hands there is too much recklessness of human life. Railroad companies owe it to the public to hire a better class of employees, adopt more stringent rules and see that they are rigidly enforced, while, on the other hand, the public should demand the prosecution and punishment of employees who cause wholesale murder by their criminal carelessness. Laziness, forgetfulness, absent-mindedness are no excuse for disobedience of orders that result in a fatal railroad accident. We need a higher standard of regard for human life, both among railroad managers and employees.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

Every visitor to the world's fair leaves the place lamenting over the supposed certainty that the buildings will be torn down as soon as the fair is over. The architectural beauty of these buildings is a revelation to all who come, and the scenic effect of the structures, with their wonderful embellishment of landscape gardening, forms the one clear picture that will remain in the memories of all who have visited this great exposition. The exhibits are marvelous, but their wonders are bewildering; the mind becomes confused in trying to retain impressions. The weary sight-seer turns from these to rest his eyes on the magnificence of the outward display, and with an ever increasing pleasure. The architectural triumphs, the winding lagoons, the grassy banks, the white roadways, the wooded island and the great lake beyond, all together form a vision so fair and soul-satisfying that he can only think of its destruction with the keenest regret. It was "nominated in the bond" made to Jackson and South Park commissioners that the ground should be restored to them in the condition in which it was found. This and the general understanding that the "stair" which forms the outside covering of the buildings is a substance that will not stand the wear of the elements any great length of time led to the acceptance of the belief that the removal of the structures was unavoidable. Citizens of Chicago are at last reaching a conclusion that this destruction is not really necessary. So far as the contract with the park commissioners is concerned, it could easily be set aside if the people manifested a desire for such a course. It has been discovered that the buildings are substantial enough for all uses to which they are likely to be put. The frame work is strong, and staff covering will, it is now said, last for many years with occasional repairs in spots where it may crumble away. It is argued that the cost of making these repairs and of keeping the grounds and buildings in their present condition would not be greater than that of keeping the regulation park in order. It is also urged that so little can be made by the fair commissioners from the sale of the material in the buildings that it will hardly repay for the labor of tearing them down, and that they might well contribute them to the city. The same argument is made in regard to the State buildings. No doubt there is much truth in this, for it is known that State and foreign commissioners are already finding it a difficult matter to dispose of their buildings to any advantage.

Whether or not these suggestions from the citizens will take the form of an active and earnest movement to make permanent the outward glory of the fair is uncertain, and that a charm would not be gone when it was known that the buildings were empty shells and held no treasures cannot be said. It does seem, however, as if it might be of great benefit to Chicagoans, if to no others, to retain those buildings as they stand. The residents of that overgrown and overcrowded city need a place of escape from the rush, and pressure, and killing pace that shorten their lives; they need an opportunity to refresh their eyes with more pleasing sights than their own filthy streets and architectural monstrosities. As a matter of sheer humanity and self-preservation it would be well to preserve the fair grounds as a city beautiful to which Chicagoans can flee.

NOT A QUESTION OF ETHICS.

Of late several religious bodies have been expressing themselves on the subject of Chinese exclusion as if it were a question of ethics. It is a grave error. There never was a more absurd and mischievous sentimentalism than that which proclaimed the United States "the asylum of the oppressed and down-trodden." The subject of immigration lies wholly within the domain of economics. If an objectionable person should insist upon becoming a member of a respectable family in any neighborhood, sitting himself down at table, ignoring all observance of what the family regard as the proprieties of life, teaching the younger members vicious practices, all the neighbors would declare that they had never heard of such an outrage. Indeed, they would become so indignant that they would join their abused townsman in riding himself of such an insolent intruder by force if the law should furnish no remedy. No one would appeal to ethical considerations in such a case. And yet a nation is but an aggregation of families, and as such has all the rights of the family in regard to self-protection. Pauperism and the wretchedness of general poverty in Europe are the results of vicious economic systems. Portions of Europe are filled with people who have become accustomed to the shelter of a hovel and scanty food, because the many are the victims of pernicious government. Ignorant, debased, and often vicious, with prejudices against authority and a confused notion that the liberty of the United States means freedom from the restraints of law, such people have no moral right to claim a home in a country which has risen to the higher planes of civilization under a system of government and economics which insure immunity from pauperism and wretchedness if the individual exercises ordinary prudence. Furthermore, the lawmaking power of such a nation owes it to the people for whom it legislates to see

that foreigners who, through generations of lower sustenance and the survival of the strongest, if not the fittest, have an organism which can be sustained by a bit of black bread or a handful of rice, do not come into competition and contact with a highly-nourished people. Congress can have no higher duty than to see that immigration is not excessive, and that its quality is not deteriorating. If it is excessive, crowding the avenues of employment with a lower-priced labor to the detriment of those born in the country, and whom the government can compel to bear arms in its defense, Congress should close the ports of the country to that class of immigrants. Congress can do the country no greater service than to ascertain if any portion of the immigration is composed of people who will lower the standard of citizenship, or is made up from races whose irruption into the labor market would reduce the standard of American wages. No greater injustice could be perpetrated upon the American people, and no greater cruelty devised than a policy which would thrust its highly-organized and generously nourished wage-earners into hand to hand competition with races of people who have become hardened to low living through generations in which only the strongest have survived, causing men with families to contend in the arena of labor with men who have no family obligations, and who can subsist upon food costing 10 cents a day and live in filthy basements and garrets. And, furthermore, that legislation which forces American labor to the degrading levels of Europe, by removing proper tariff restriction, is only second in the scale of legislative criminality to that which permits the clash of the lowest with the best in this country. Self-preservation, in the highest sense, is the first duty of nations, and while such preservation is a matter of economics, its aims can be defended on ethical grounds when ethics are separated from effusive sentimentalism.

INDIANA DAY AT THE FAIR.

For reasons which it is not now necessary to recapitulate, Indiana has not taken the place of prominence at the world's fair that was its right, by virtue of its natural resources and its manufactures. It should have been second only to Illinois, if to any State, in the extent and character of its exhibits, and should have been advertised to all the world as one of the greatest and wealthiest States of the Union, and one with innumerable advantages as a place of residence. The opportunity for this was lost, but a chance is still offered for bringing this commonwealth into the notice it deserves. Next Wednesday, the 27th, is "Indiana day," and the people of the State should do their utmost to celebrate the occasion by their presence. Other States, notably Michigan and Iowa, have made their respective days the occasion for special festivities, and have attracted much attention by the numbers and the enthusiasm of their citizens on the grounds. If Indiana has failed in the matter of material exhibits, it more than makes up the deficiency in the character of the men who will represent it on Wednesday. Ex-President Harrison, Gen. Law Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, Hon. R. W. Thompson, Governor Matthews and Senator Voorhees have promised to be present and take part in the proceedings. Mr. Voorhees's exacting duties in the Senate just now may interfere with the fulfillment of his promise, but he will be there if possible. No other State can present a group of such distinguished men or such a combination of talent, and Indianians who are able to do so should testify to their pride in their fellow-citizens and their State by assisting in the celebration. Special rates have been arranged for by Commissioner Havens from all parts of the State. Railroads show a disposition to aid the commissioners in their efforts to have a big day, and one fare for the round trip has already been secured, with some prospect of even greater concessions. The fair lasts but a month longer, and no more favorable opportunity in point of time or weather is likely to offer for visiting it. Everybody in the State who expects to go at all should be there on Wednesday.

LESSONS IN HUMILITY.

Whatever may be the effect of the congress of religions upon the representatives of other religions, there can be no question that its influence will be salutary upon Christians. It will aid, for one thing, in the growth of a becoming humility. To a great number of the persons in attendance upon these meetings the interpretations and expositions of the so-called "heathen" beliefs by their respective adherents were the nature of a revelation. In the calm assumption that their own faith was the only one whose teachings were worth a moment's thought they had ignored all others and had looked upon the followers of such religions as benighted and much to be pitied. When they listened to the profound discourses of the disciples of Buddha, and of Mohammed, and of Confucius, and had discovered that these speakers were not less learned than their own most accomplished teachers, and that the doctrines they taught were those of purity and virtue and love to all mankind—it was then that their minds began to widen and to realize that in these heathen countries, whose people have so held their compassion, are men well qualified to lead their fellow-countrymen in the ways of peace and gentleness and right living. Their own ignorance was impressed upon them in listening to these accomplished foreign gentlemen. What disciple of Christianity did not feel shame when one dark-skinned Oriental drew out the fact that but five of his hearers in that crowded hall had read the books of Buddha, and that these five were not Christian ministers surrounding him upon the stage? Every "heathen" speaker gave evidence of his familiarity not only with his own religion, but with the doctrines of all others, including ours. Every one was acquainted with the Christian Bible. The unfortunate

fact that the only discordant notes in this congress came from Christian representatives was another lesson in humility. The people in attendance on that congress have seen the spectacle of men whom they have hitherto despised as heathens standing before them and preaching the broadest charity, the highest philanthropy, the refinement of spirituality. They have learned that these Buddhists and Islamites and Shintos were liberal enough to distinguish between true Christianity and the unsanctified acts of self-styled Christians. They have blushed when the evils following in the train of Christians in foreign countries were brought to their attention. They have learned not to think less reverently of their own religion or of Christ, its head, but they have learned to respect their neighbors on the other side of the world; the supreme truth has dawned upon them that the Creator has many ways of reaching His creatures, and that the spirit which animates Jew and gentile, Hindoo and Turk, Chinese and Armenian alike, when moved to their highest endeavor, is the spirit of Christ, whatever the individual belief. The congress has taught charity and breadth of vision, and has more than justified its being.

RAILROADS AND THE WAR.

The Hon. M. E. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four" road, delivered an address in Chicago a few days ago, on the occasion of a railroad anniversary, in which he discussed some aspects of the railroad question in a broad and liberal spirit—a habit, by the way, of Mr. Ingalls, who is a broad and liberal man. After presenting some interesting facts illustrative of the rapid growth and influence of railroads, he said: "If the South in 1860 had been gridironed with railroads as it is to-day we would probably have had no attempt at secession. We should have understood each other better." There has, indeed, been wonderful progress in railroad building in the South during the last thirty odd years—from 9,585 miles in 1860, to 45,293 miles in 1892—and it has contributed enormously to the prosperity of that section of the country. We fully concur in all that can be claimed for railroads in this regard, but we cannot agree with Mr. Ingalls that if the South had been as well supplied with railroads in 1860 as it is to-day we would probably have had no attempt at secession. Perhaps closer commercial intercourse and a better knowledge of one another by the people of the different sections might have postponed the war, but nothing could have prevented it except the abolition of slavery and the surrender of the Southern leaders on the question of State sovereignty. As it is impossible to conceive of these ends being reached without war, we think it reasonable to say that the war was inevitable. So far as commercial intercourse was concerned, the North and South were already indissolubly connected, notably by the Mississippi river, but that counted for nothing against the madness of the Southern leaders. A thousand rivers or railroads would not have restrained them. It was not lack of understanding on the part of the people of the North and South that caused the war. They understood one another perfectly well. The North knew that the South was determined to extend, perpetuate and nationalize slavery, and the South knew that the North would not permit that to be done. This was an irrepressible conflict. It was a house divided against itself. The war was a necessary episode of the progress of the race, a part of God's plan for the abolition of slavery, the preservation of the Republic, and the unification of the American people. We are willing to concede almost everything to the civilizing influences of railroads, but we do not believe the war could have been averted even if the South had been gridironed with railroads as it is now.

The account which Richard Harding Davis gave in the last issue of Harper's Magazine of what he saw of the British method of campaigns, while the guest of a Conservative candidate in the late parliamentary election, is very interesting, but not complimentary to the British people. Those who have read of British elections in English novels, as they were years ago—of the fights, the bullying, the brutality, the personal assaults upon candidates, in which they were fortunate if they escaped with any portion of their raiment, and blackened eyes, and bloody noses, have been regarded as a part of the fiction, but Mr. Davis shows that there is a great deal of this roughness and bullying in the British canvass of to-day. The enthusiasts of one party carry their candidate on their shoulders and are profuse in their homage, while his opponents go to his meetings to prevent his speaking, by hootings and vile language, interspersed with volleys of missiles. One reads of the agents of candidates being compelled to run to save their lives, and the more attendant of candidates being compelled to fly to escape injury at the hands of the opposition mob. But to the American the most astonishing statement of Mr. Davis is that respectable women, the relatives of candidates who participate in the canvass, are assailed by men who throw rotten fish and make offensive filth at them, and jeer them with coarse, if not vile, epithets. The roughest crowd that our American cities can muster in the North rarely fails to respect a decent woman, who appears in its midst with silence, while the man who should offer an insult would be taken in hand by his associates. As Mr. Davis is a British admiring American, there can be no doubt as to the accuracy of his account. It shows that the people of this country could teach the noble Briton many useful lessons in campaign amenities, if not in other matters.

The census of 1890, the last yet available on the subject, gave the number of wage-earning children in the United States at 1,118,258, and it is probable that at the present time not less than two million children under sixteen years of age are in workshops and factories. It is sad to think of such an army of children robbed of their birthright of

playtime, of physical growth and mental training. Not only are these children deprived of almost all the natural rights and pleasures of childhood, but they are exposed to accidental death, mutilation, physical danger of various kinds, permanent ill health, vitiated morals and distorted manhood and womanhood. How to rescue them or better their condition is one of the most pressing problems of the times.

It is probable that even the Liberal party in Great Britain will not set itself to shouting "down with the House of Lords," since a half-dozen of the ablest leaders under Mr. Gladstone belong to the upper house by birth, but serve in the Commons because they are eager for active public life, which there cannot be in the House of Lords, for the reason that its function ends with negating a Commons bill. To abolish the Lords would fill the country with a lot of men who would, outside the House, exert a powerful influence. But the first reason why Mr. Gladstone cannot make war upon the existence of the House of Lords is that, outside of Ireland, the Lords are sustained by a majority of the members of the Commons in the kingdom.

The Italians in New York city are very indignant at the Mayor because he refused to permit the Italian flag to be raised on the City Hall on Wednesday last in memory of the capture of Rome by King Victor Emmanuel, which event they celebrated by a festival. The original line of march was past the City Hall, but owing to the Mayor's action it was changed so as to avoid that building. The Mayor was right. It is quite enough to permit foreigners to carry foreign flags in their processions and raise them over their own houses if they wish to. No foreign flag should ever be raised over a public building in the United States, either national, State or municipal.

There are old fiddlers galore in the country, but so far as known Indians is the only State that has an Old Fiddlers' Club. The object is to preserve in their original purity and uniqueness the old fashioned fiddle tunes of early times—the once popular airs, many of which were never written, like "Leather Breeches," "Possum up a Gum Stamp," "The Bell Cow," "The Calico," "Soldiers' Joy," "Forked Deer," "Chicken Pie," "The Lincey Wampus," "The Rye Straw," "Run, Nigger, Run," "The Gray Eagle," "Natchez Under the Hill," "Snowbird on the Ash Bank," "Fisher's Hornpipe," "Sally Gooden" and others of the same class. These old tunes had great popularity in their days, and they still possess a certain charm for many who have never learned to appreciate the higher compositions of more recent times. The idea of the Old Fiddlers' Club is not a bad one. It is always worth while to preserve local traditions and folk lore, and these are found in music as well as in narrative. No doubt some of the unwritten tunes above named are much older than the State of Indiana and may have their roots away back in the centuries. At all events, they have a history and are worth saving from oblivion. The Old Fiddlers' Club will visit the world's fair from Sept. 23 to 30 and will give a number of recitals, including probably some free exhibitions at the Indiana building.

The other day there appeared in the New York Sun a displaced advertisement of a two-million-dollar bankruptcy sale of a Chicago stock. On the day following the advertisement was denounced by name in the editorial columns of that paper. As other parties were interested, particularly Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, in the only \$2,000,000 Chicago bankruptcy stock, he went to the Sun and told its editor that the sale advertised was a fraud upon the public, as no New York house had purchased anything like a million dollars' worth of the two-million stock. Upon inquiry the Sun found that the firm advertising the sale secured only a few hundred dollars' worth of goods from the untouched millions' worth of goods, but had filled its shelves with the scoundrels of the local market. Hereafter impostors will not advertise in the Sun.

While there were, as a matter of course, a great many Grand Army men at the Columbia Club reception Friday night, it could not be said that they and the members of the Loyal Legion present were in any sense a delegation. It would be a flagrant violation of the constitution of both orders for posts or commanderies to send delegations to political receptions.

While the peace congresses are looking hopefully to the time when the sword shall be beaten into plowshares, General Moran, of the French army, is experimenting with the plow as a tool for the rapid throwing up of intrenchments in time of battle. Thus is the fulfillment of prophecy delayed.

W. D. HOWELLS, the novelist, says that no man ought to live by art, but that the latter should be cultivated only after the bread-and-butter question has been settled in some other way. Mr. Howells is living up to his own advice by still laboring at the bread-and-butter problem.

NEWSPAPER portraits of Justice Hornblower have appeared. They make the Justice to resemble Chaney Dewey in the throes of an attack of acute rheumatism.

LITERARY NOTES.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is now the oldest living man conspicuously identified with literature. He was born in the same year as Tennyson, Darwin and Gladstone.

FRENCH novelists to the number of more than a hundred have organized a society for the protection of their interests in the matter of contracts and translations. In order to be a member one must have published at least four novels.

"SPEAKING OF ZOLA's 'Dr. Pascal,'" remarked a literary woman recently, "I am again reminded of Lowell's apt phrase that most French novels would have upon their covers the sign of the old country inn: 'Entertainment within for man and beast.'"

New books promised by the Harpers include "Our Great West," by Julian Ralph; a volume of three short stories by James, "On the Road Home," poems by Mrs. Margaret Sangster, and "The Two Salmons," a novel by Maria Louise Poole. Carl Schurz will write on the "Manifest Destiny of the United States" in the October Harper's.

professor in the Edinburgh University and one of Dr. Doyle's former teachers, is the Sherlock Holmes of real life on whom the detective of fiction is modeled.

MR. DOPGOS—otherwise "Lewis Carroll"—and the author of the inimitable "Alice's Adventures"—has brought out a book which, under the title of "Curiosae Mathematicae," sets forth a series of mathematical problems with mentally worked solutions. These he calls "pillow problems," to be thought out during sleepless nights "by ordinary mathematicians when mental occupation is needed."

MISS EMMA M. CONVERSE, of Providence, an astronomical writer of note, died at Whitefield, N. H., on Sept. 6. She had long been engaged in literary pursuits, and for about sixteen years had written monthly articles on astronomical calculations, which have been widely reprinted. Miss Converse was born in Salem in 1830, and had been a contributor to the Atlantic, the Scientific American and the Youth's Companion. As a translator she had done much work for the Boston Herald.

THE Clyde and its scenery form the background for Mr. J. M. Barrie's new novel—a book which he is writing at "Thruma," otherwise Kirriemuir. The natives are, it is said, very proud of Mr. Barrie's literary successes, though they do not give him credit for originality. They have a pet theory that he gets all his material from a local worthy, and that, having set down in his notebook the stories and anecdotes communicated by this gentleman, he merely makes fair copies and despatches them to his London publisher.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

In N. H. Hurry.

Officer McGobb—if you don't git off this carner in five minutes I'll run you in.

Wearry Watkins—If it's all the same to you I'd rather be walked in.

No Grounds for Difference.

Yahley—Has the Brazilian war affected the quality of the coffee at your boarding house?

Mudge—Not a bit. The cook hasn't got the strength all bolted out of the pound of coffee the landlady bought three months ago.

Ever Glib.

"What do you suppose Oldskale said to the Gibsons' new girl baby the first time he saw her?"

"Gave it up. What?"

"He congratulated her on her fresh and youthful appearance."

Sad Fate.